



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

making it a center of reconstruction, that the professors in the medical school are greatly interested in the future school and ready to help, makes it a strategic point where good work will count for much. If funds may be secured in sufficient amount, the plans mention a 200 beds hospital with school of nurses for 50 students, the nursing and teaching staff being graduates from the Florence Nightingale School.

Let us hope that these two plans, and many others, may be realized and that after a few years of stiff fighting and strenuous work the French nurses may come up to the standard of their American sisters.

We sincerely wish these two "Nightingales" success and hope to hear more from them about their big undertaking.

---

Aagot Larsen, supervisor and teacher in the City Hospital, Kirshania, Norway, who has been studying nursing methods and hospital ways in this country, sends the following letter for her good-bye. All those who knew Miss Larsen are sorry to have her go,—she is a most charming woman of very high type:

To-morrow I shall say good-bye to this country. Looking back on my ten months of study here, I feel very keenly indeed how great is my indebtedness to the American Nursing Profession. By every one, by those in authority as well as by those in the rank and file, I have been met with such helpfulness and such kindness as to make me forever your debtor. Please allow me through these lines to extend to all of you the assurance of my profound gratitude.

---

#### TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

**South Carolina.**—THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in Columbia, April 27, 28 and 29.

---

#### HER FIRST CALL

My first call after taking up visiting nursing in \_\_\_\_\_. A policeman said that I was needed around on one of the back streets. It was a hot evening, the Fourth of July. A man was suffering from heat exhaustion, and the policeman had found a place for him in one of the houses. The man of the house and his young son were the only ones at home. I asked the man to build a fire, telling him hot water would be needed and that I would have to give the patient a bath. I became aware that I had frightened him, for I soon heard him, in the adjoining room, telling his boy in a very excited manner, to go and tell his sister to come right away, "for I can't wait on this woman." It was sufficient for me to decide that this was the time for me to give a lesson, and that the man should know how to give a bath. The bath was given, and the man stood on the opposite side of the patient and waited on me; I am sure he found a bath was not such a dreadful thing.

J. E. L.